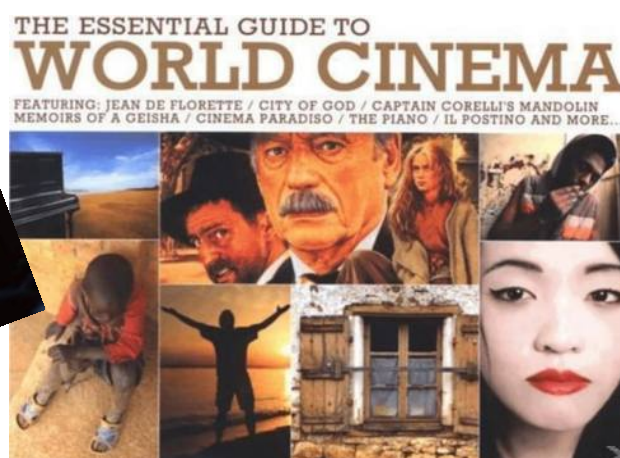




**ПРОЕКТ ВЫПОЛНИЛИ**  
**ученики 9 и 11 классов:**  
**Варвара К., Майя Р., Кристина И.,**  
**Влад С., Анна Ч.**

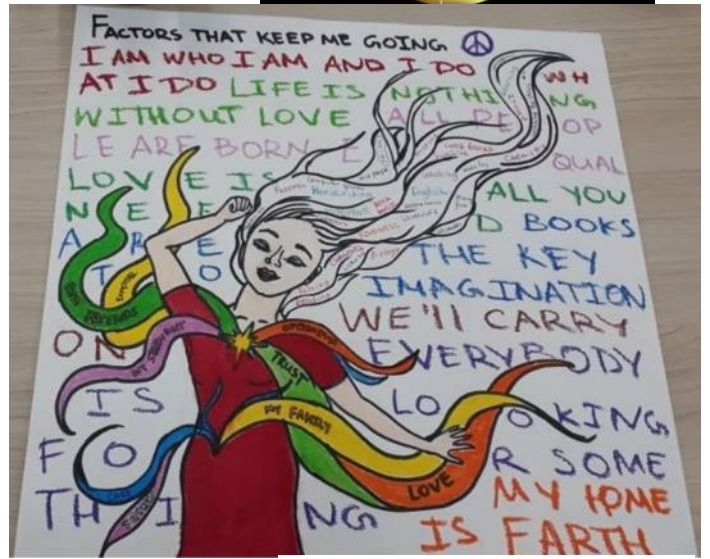
*Проект подготовлен под руководством*  
*Петровой Натальи Юрьевны,*  
*доктора филологических наук,*  
*учителя английского языка*



**Путеводитель-справочник по современному кино**  
**(на английском языке)**



Бразилиа 2020



*Ann*

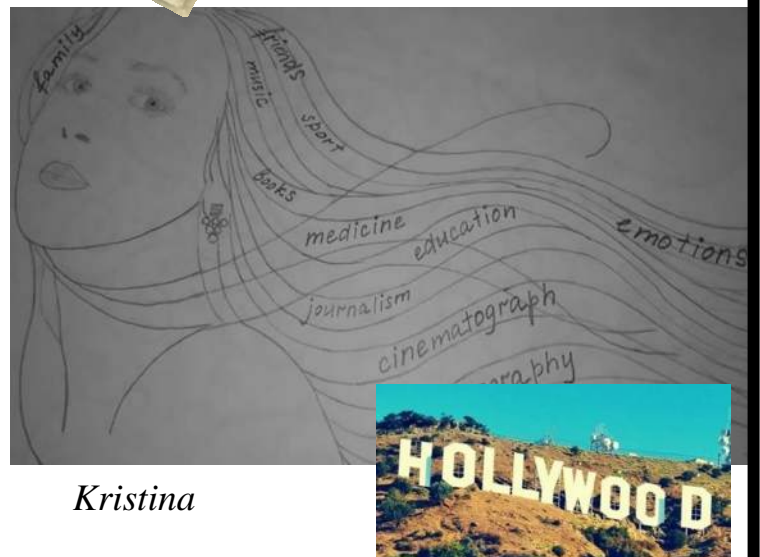


*Maiia*

*Sofie*



*Vlad*



*Kristina*



# WE START OUR GUIDEBOOK ON CINEMA WITH DIFFERENT IDEAS AND OPINIONS ON FILMS

## What is the role of cinema?

**Movies**, also known as **films**, are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. When man comes home after day's work, he needs some sort of relaxation. Cinema has proved a wonderful and forceful means of entertainment and amusement. A young man of today can go without food but not without a film.



Cinema is a universal teacher, so students often prefer films to reading books. Films educate people in different branches of learning. They can teach us natural history, geography, botany, chemistry, etc. Documentary films lead us to a street in New York or to a park in Tokyo. These films increase our knowledge, broaden our outlook. Film directors make purposeful films to collect public opinion against some of the social evils as unemployment, loneliness, divorce, etc. These films ripen our eyes and create in us an urge for improvement. Thus, cinema exercises a very powerful effect on the society.

### Bottomline:

- Cinema is a form of communication.
- Cinema is a powerful vehicle for education and culture.
- Cinema is reachable to every part of society, i.e. to people of small villages, towns and metro cities in every language.
- Cinema is a mirror of society, which reflects our past, present and future.
- Cinema has a big audience so it can easily spread awareness among people about important issues: human rights, pollution, education, etc.

**So, let's start watching films!**

## FILM 1. NATIONAL TREASURE. СОКРОВИЩЕ НАЦИИ



В поисках сокровища нации герои фильма Бен Гейтс, Абигейл Чейз и Райли Пул перемещаются в разные точки США: Вашингтон, Филадельфию, Нью-Йорк. Для понимания географических особенностей страны и важных исторических событий мы создаем **синхронный ГЛОССАРИЙ**. Это значит, что все страноведческие реалии представлены в нем в той же последовательности, что и в фильме.



### I. GLOSSARY. VISITING PLACES

#### WASHINGTON D.C.



**Washington, D.C.** – the capital of the US, formally the District of Columbia and commonly referred to as D.C., Washington, or The District. Founded after the American Revolution as the seat of government of the newly independent country. The city was named after George Washington, the first president of the US and a Founding Father.

**Solomon's Temple (the First Temple)** – according to the Hebrew Bible, the Holy Temple in ancient Jerusalem, which was destroyed after the Siege of Jerusalem. The period in which the First Temple presumably stood in Jerusalem is known in academic literature as the First Temple Period (1000–586 BC).

**The First Crusade** (1096–1099) – the first of a number of religious wars initiated, supported and directed by the Latin Church in the medieval period. The initial objective was the recovery of the Holy Land from Islamic Rule. These campaigns were subsequently given the name of *crusades*.

**The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon (The Order of Solomon's Temple, the Knights Templar, the Templars)** – a Catholic Military order founded in 1119, headquartered on the Temple Mount Jerusalem through 1128 when they went to the Vatican and were recognised in 1139. The order was active until 1312 when it was perpetually suppressed.

**Freemasonry (Masonry)** – a set of fraternal organisations that trace their origins to the local fraternities of stonemasons that from the end of the XIVth century regulated the qualifications of stonemasons and their interaction with authorities and clients. The degrees of Freemasonry retain the three grades of medieval



craft guilds, those of Apprentice, Journeyman, and Master-Mason. The candidate of these three degrees is progressively taught the meanings of the symbols of Freemasonry, and entrusted with grips, signs and words to signify to other members that he has been so initiated. The degrees are part allegorical morality play and part lecture. Three degrees are offered by Craft (or Blue Lodge)



Freemasonry, and members of any of these degrees are known as Freemasons or Masons.

**The American Revolution** – a colonial revolt against Great Britain in the XVIIIth century. The American patriots of the thirteen colonies defeated the British in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), winning independence from Great Britain and establishing the USA.

**George Washington** (1732–1799) – an American political leader, military general, statesman, and Founding Father who served as the first president of the US from 1789 to 1797. Previously, he led Patriot forces to victory in the nation's War of Independence. He presided at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which established the US Constitution and a federal government.

**Benjamin Franklin** (1706 –1790) – one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He was a leading writer, printer, political philosopher, politician, postmaster, scientist, inventor, humorist, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. As an inventor, he is known for the lightning rod, bifocals, and the Franklin stove, among other inventions.



**The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** – the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States and its principal federal law enforcement agency.

**National Archives Building (Archives I)** – the headquarters of the National Archives and Records Administration. It is located north of the National Mall at 700 Pennsylvania Av.

**The US Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** – a cabinet department of the US federal government created in November 2002 in response to 9/11. Its main responsibility is public security involving anti-terrorism, border security, immigration and customs, cyber security as well as disaster prevention.

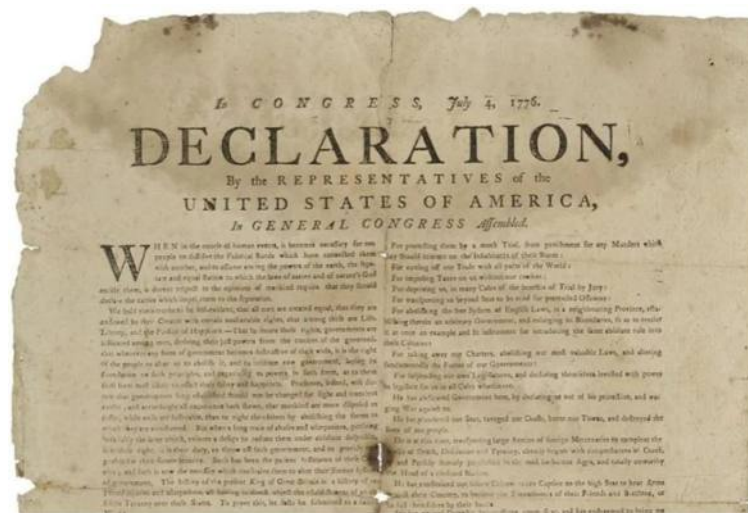
## The Washington Monument

– an obelisk on the National Mall in Washington D.C. built to commemorate George Washington, the first President of the US (1789–1797). Located near the Reflecting Pool and the Lincoln Memorial.



**The Library of Congress (LOC)** – one of the largest libraries in the world, which collections are universal, not limited by subject, format, or national boundary, and include research materials from all parts of the world and in more than 450 languages. It is the oldest federal cultural institution in the United States and now is housed in three buildings on Capitol Hill in Washington D.C.; it also maintains the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Virginia. It is the research library that officially serves the US Congress.

**The White House** – the official residence and workplace of the president of the US. It has been the residence of every U.S. president since John Adams in 1800. The term “White House” is often used metonymically for the president and his advisers.



**The Declaration of Independence** – the document adopted by the Second Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776. The Declaration explained why the thirteen colonies at war with Great

Britain regarded themselves as thirteen independent sovereign states, no longer under British rule. With the Declaration, these new states took a collective first step toward forming the United States of America.



## PHILADELPHIA



**The Benjamin Franklin Museum** – a place, which explores the life of Philadelphia's most famous citizen. As part of Independence National Historical Park, the museum invites visitors to explore a variety of interactive exhibitions, personal artifacts, computer animations and hands-on displays, examining Franklin's life both as a private citizen and a statesman.

**The Liberty Bell (The State House Bell, Old State House Bell)** – an old bell in Philadelphia, one of the most famous symbols of the United States. According to legend, it was his ringing that informed the residents of the city about the signing of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. Despite the fact that the bell was delivered whole from England to America, at the first attempt to ring it, it split and was twice recast by local workmen John Pass and John Stow, whose last names appear on the bell. In its





early years, the bell was used to summon lawmakers to legislative sessions and to alert citizens about public meetings and proclamations.



**Independence Hall** – the building where both the United States Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were debated and adopted. It is now the centerpiece of the Independence National Historical Park in

Philadelphia. While the shell of the central portion of the building is original, the side wings, steeple and much of the interior were reconstructed.

**Philadelphia City Hall** – one of the most beautiful and magnificent buildings made of brick, white marble, limestone and granite which functions as the seat of government for the city of Philadelphia. Since its construction in 1901, over the next seven years, it bore the title of the tallest building in the world with a height of 167 metres. It still remains the tallest building in Pennsylvania.



## NEW YORK



**The Statue of Liberty** –a national monument of the United States which has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1984. This neoclassicism-style sculpture is located on Liberty Island, New York. It was constructed as a gift from France to the 1876 World Exhibition and the centenary of American independence.



**The Broadway** – a road in Manhattan, which is the oldest of New York's major streets, leading its history from the first settlement of New Amsterdam. It is also the longest street in the USA with 20 km and the only street in New York which has a proper name and goes not straight like other streets. It is known as the heart of the American commercial theatre industry.



**Trinity Church** – an active Episcopal church with a deep history, located at Broadway and Wall Street. In 1697, a little over 70 years after the Dutch settled New York as a trading post known as New Amsterdam, Trinity Church was granted a charter by King William III of England. Since then, Trinity has been an integral part of New York City. The present building is the third on the site, consecrated in 1846 and designed in the Gothic Revival style.



**Wall Street** – a small narrow street in lower Manhattan in New York, leading from Broadway to the East River Strait coast. It is considered the historic



center of the city's Financial Quarter. The main attraction of the street is the New York Stock Exchange. The financial district itself is sometimes also referred to as Wall Street.

**The Intrepid Museum of the Sea, Air and Space** – a naval history museum located on the banks of the Hudson River, Manhattan. The museum's collection includes exhibits such as the aircraft carrier Intrepid, the USS Growler submarine, Concord and the Lockheed A-12 supersonic reconnaissance aircraft.



(The Glossary is compiled by Kristina, Maiia and Ann)

## II. SCRIPTS AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS



Далее приступаем к самой сложной работе над фильмом – к расшифровке аутентичного текста. Маркируем единицы ГЛОССАРИЯ фиолетовым цветом. Везде указываем название сцены и время по счетчику.

### THE OPENING SCENE SCRIPT

**Grandpa tells the secret:**

**Grandpa, Patrick and little Benjamin**

**(01:30 – 06:30)**

*Benjamin: Grandpa!?!?*

*Grandpa: You're not supposed to be up here, looking at that.*

*Benjamin: I just wanted to know.*

*Grandpa: Well, you're old enough. You should know the story. OK, here we go. It was 1832. On a night much like this. Charles Carroll was the last surviving signer of **the Declaration of Independence**. He was also a member of a secret society known as **the Masons**. And he knew he will die. He woke up his stable boy in the middle of the night and ordered him to take him to **the White House** to see Andrew Jackson. Because it was urgent that he has to speak to the president.*

*Benjamin: Did he talk to him?*

*Grandpa: No. He never got the chance. The president wasn't there that night. But Charles Carroll had a secret. So he took into his confidence the one person he could, my grandfather's grandfather, Thomas Gates.*

*Benjamin: What was the secret?*

*Grandpa: A treasure. A treasure beyond all imagining. A treasure that had been fought over for centuries by tyrants, pharaohs, emperors, warlords. And every time it changed hands it grew larger. And then suddenly it vanished. It didn't reappear for more than a thousand years. Until knights from **The First Crusade** discovered secret vaults beneath **The Temple of Solomon**. You see? The knights who found*



the vaults believed that the treasure was too great for anyone, not even a king. They brought the treasure back to Europe and took the name **“The Knights Templar”**. Over the next century they smuggled it out of Europe and they formed a new brotherhood called **the Freemasons**. In honour of the builders of the great temple. War followed. By the time of **the American Revolution** the treasure had been hidden again. By then **the Masons** included **George Washington, Benjamin Franklin**, Paul Revere. They knew they had to make sure the treasure would never fall into the hands of the British. So they devised a series of clues and maps to its location. Over time the clues were lost or forgotten, until only one remained and that was the secret that Charles Carroll entrusted to young Thomas Gates. Charlotte. The secret lies with Charlotte.

**Benjamin:** Who’s Charlotte?

**Grandpa:** Oh...! Not even Mr. Carroll knew that. Now look here, Ben. The Freemasons among our **Founding Fathers** left us clues. Like these: the unfinished pyramid, the all-seeing eye. Symbols of **the Knights Templar**, guardians of the treasure. They’re speaking to us through these.”

**Patrick:** You mean laughing at us. You know what that dollar represents? The entire Gates family fortune. Six generations of fools chasing after fool’s gold.

**Grandpa:** It's not about the money, Patrick. It’s never been about it.

**Patrick:** Come on, son! Time to go! You can say goodbye to your grandpa.

**Benjamin:** Grandpa?

**Grandpa:** Hmmm...?

**Benjamin:** Are we knights?

**Grandpa:** Do you want to be? All right. Um...?? Kneel. Benjamin Franklin Gates, you are taking upon yourself the duty of **the Templars, the Freemasons** and the Gates family. Do you swear?

**Benjamin:** I so swear!

(Deciphered by Maiia)

Теперь расшифровываем аутентичный текст и даем его последовательный перевод на русский язык.

Getaway with the Declaration of Independence:

Ben, Abigail and Riley

(54:13 – 56:00)



ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
<b>R:</b> <i>A credit-card slip? Dude, we're on the grid. They'll have your records from forever!</i>	Ты кредитку засветил? Ну, все, мы влипли. Они поднимут все данные на тебя и на меня.
<b>B:</b> <i>I know. I know. It's only a matter of minutes before the FBI shows up at my front door.</i>	Я знаю, агенты ФБР вот-вот нагрянут ко мне домой.
<b>R:</b> <i>What do we do?</i>	Что будем делать?
<b>B:</b> <i>We need those letters!</i>	Нам нужны эти письма!
<b>A:</b> <i>What letters?</i>	Какие письма?
<b>B:</b> <i>You know, get off the road, take a right.</i>	Слушай, поверни-ка там направо.
<b>A:</b> <i>What letters? You have the original Silence Dogood letters? Did you steal those, too?</i>	Какие письма? Так у вас подлинники писем Сайленса Догуда? Вы их украли?
<b>B:</b> <i>We have scans of the originals. Quiet, please.</i>	Мы отсканировали подлинники. Тише, пожалуйста.
<b>A:</b> <i>How did you get scans?</i>	Как отсканировали?
<b>B:</b> <i>Oh, I know the person who has the originals. Now shush.</i>	Я знаком с владельцем подлинников. И, пожалуйста, тихо.
<b>A:</b> <i>Why do you need them?</i>	Зачем они вам?
<b>B:</b> <i>She really can't shut her mouth, can she? I'll tell you what, look. I will let you hold onto this if you'll promise to shut up, please. Thank you.</i>	Да у нее рот не закрывается! Слушайте, вот что. Я дам вам подержать ее, только замолкните, пожалуйста. Спасибо.
<b>R:</b> <i>Ben, you know what you have to do.</i>	Бен, ты знаешь о том, что надо сделать.
<b>B:</b> <i>I know what to do. I'm just trying to think of anything else we could do.</i>	Я знаю, что нам делать. Просто я пытаюсь придумать, что еще можно было бы сделать.
<b>R:</b> <i>Well, not to be a, uh, nudge, but you do realize how many people we have after</i>	Извини за занудство, но ты же понимаешь, сколько народу за нами



<i>us. We probably have our own satellite by now. It took you all of two seconds to decide to steal the Declaration of Independence.</i>	охотится. Нам, возможно, уже отвели отдельный спутник. Ты колебался меньше двух секунд, когда решился украсть Декларацию Независимости.
<b>B:</b> <i>Yeah, but I didn't think I was gonna personally have to tell my dad about it. Hey, not cool! Not cool!</i>	Я не ожидал, что мне придется лично сообщить об этом папе. Эй, это неумно, неумно.
<b>A:</b> <i>Let me go!</i>	Отпустите!
<b>B:</b> <i>OK. You're let go. Go, shoo!</i>	Ладно, отпустил. Уходите, кыш!
<b>A:</b> <i>I'm not going. Not without the Declaration.</i>	Не выйдет, без декларации не выйдет.
<b>B:</b> <i>You're not going with the Declaration.</i>	Без декларации у нее не выйдет!
<b>A:</b> <i>Yes, I am. I'm not letting it out of my sight, so I'm going.</i>	Нет выйдет. Я глаз с нее не спущу, так что в путь.
<b>B:</b> <i>Wait. You're not going with us with the Declaration.</i>	Стоп. Вам не по пути с нами и декларацией.
<b>A:</b> <i>Yes, I am.</i>	Я еду.
<b>B:</b> <i>No, you're not.</i>	Нет, не едете.
<b>A:</b> <i>Look, if you wanted to leave me behind you shouldn't have told me where you were going.</i>	Слушайте, если вы собирались от меня сбежать, зачем говорили куда едете?

(Deciphered and translated by Vlad and Kristina)

### III. CREATIVE WRITING

#### AN ESSAY BASED ON THE SCRIPT AND ITS TRANSLATION



Наконец, мы высказываем свое мнение о фильме или каком-либо его отдельном эпизоде, например, о сцене в сувенирной лавке. Для этого сначала записываем и переводим сам эпизод, затем составляем небольшое эссе на 100-200 слов. Практикуем аналогичное сочинение и на русском языке.

**In the gift shop:**

**Ben and the shop assistant**

**(45:00 – 45:47)**

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>RUSSIAN</i>
<b>Shop assistant:</b> <i>Are you trying to steal that?</i>	Вы хотите украсть это?
<b>B:</b> <i>Oh, no.</i>	О ... нет.
<b>SA:</b> <i>It's 35\$.</i>	Это стоит 35\$.
<b>B:</b> <i>For this?</i>	За это?
<b>SA:</b> <i>Yeah.</i>	Да.
<b>B:</b> <i>That's a lot!</i>	Это дорого!
<b>SA:</b> <i>Hey, I don't make the prices.</i>	Не я здесь определяю цену.
<b>B:</b> <i>I have 32\$, it's 57c.</i>	У меня только 32 доллара и 57 центов.
<b>SA:</b> <i>We take Visa.</i>	Мы принимаем Визу.

Во всем фильме мне больше всего понравилась сцена в сувенирном магазине. Кажется, что Бен без особых раздумий заходит в сувенирный магазин, держа в руках Декларацию независимости США. В тот момент он понимал, что его преследует Абигейл, которая догадалась, что Бен украл Декларацию. К тому моменту Абигейл потеряла из виду Бена, и он уже хотел, было, выйти из магазина, как вдруг его остановила продавщица. Она приняла оригинал Декларации за сувенир из магазина и заставила Бена оплатить покупку. На первый взгляд



мне показалась, что Бен ведет себя беспечно и непредусмотрительно, я почти в это поверил. Но, как оказалось, все было наоборот: он находчив и продумал все наперед. Бен специально купил сувенир, чтобы обезопасить оригинал Декларации, если бы вдруг кто-то захотел вырвать ее у него из рук. Таким образом, благодаря этой сцене зритель делает вывод, что Бен не просто умный мечтатель о сокровище, в которое никто не верил, а расчетливый и предусмотрительный стратег, умеющий быстро принимать решения в экстремальных ситуациях.

*In the whole movie, I liked the scene in the gift shop most of all. It seems that Ben did not think to go into the gift shop, having the Declaration of Independence of the United States in his hands. At that moment he realized that he was being chased by Abigail, who guessed that Ben had stolen the Declaration. Abigail had lost sight of Ben, and Ben was about to leave the store, when the saleswoman stopped him. She thought the original Declaration was just a souvenir from the store, and made Ben pay for the “souvenir”. At first glance, it seemed to me that Ben was careless and short-sighted, I almost believed in this idea. But later everything turned out to be the opposite: he was resourceful and thought everything out in advance. Ben had bought a souvenir specially to protect the original Declaration if someone wanted to steal it from his hands. Thus, thanks to this scene, the viewer concludes that Ben is not just a smart dreamer about a treasure that was already considered a myth, but a calculating and prudent strategist who can quickly make decisions in extreme situations.*

(Composed by Vlad)

## FILM 2. NATIONAL TREASURE 2. СОКРОВИЩЕНАЦИИ – 2



### I. GLOSSARY. VISITING PLACES

#### LONDON



**Buckingham Palace** – a working building and the centerpiece of the UK's constitutional monarchy, serving as the venue for many royal events and ceremonies from entertaining foreign Head of States to celebrating achievement at Investitures and receptions. More than 50000 people visit the Palace each year as guests to State banquets, lunches, dinners, receptions and

Garden Parties. Her Majesty also holds weekly audiences with the Prime Minister and receives newly-appointed foreign Ambassadors at Buckingham Palace. Receptions are held at the Palace throughout the year to recognise the work of industry, government, charities, sport, the Commonwealth and many more areas of life. Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms. These include 19 State rooms, 52 Royal and guest bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices and 78 bathrooms.

**Queen's Guard and Queen's Life Guard** – the names given to contingents of infantry and cavalry soldiers charged with guarding the official royal residences in the United Kingdom. The Queen's Guard in London changes in the



forecourt of Buckingham Palace at 11:00 am every day in early summer and four times per week otherwise.



**A double-decker bus** – a bus that has two storeys or decks. Double-decker buses are used for mass transport in the UK, Europe, Asia and many former European possessions, the most iconic example being the red London bus, namely the AEC Routemaster.

**Attelephone booth** - a street payphone, which can still be seen in many places throughout the UK, and in current or former British colonies around the world. The colour red was chosen to make them easy to spot.



## MISCELLANIOUS

**Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr.** (1906–1983) – a US Secretary of Defence from 1959 to 1961 under President Eisenhower. During his tenure, he established a task force to set nuclear target priorities.

**Edouard Rene Lefebvre de Laboulaye** (1811–1883) – a French jurist, poet, author and anti-slavery activist. In 1865 he originated the idea of a monument presented by the French people to the United States that resulted in the Statue of liberty in New York Harbour.

**University of Maryland** – a public research university in Maryland, founded in 1856. It is the largest university in the state, with more than 40000 students representing the US and 123 countries.

**Resolute desk** – a XIXth -century patterns desk used by several presidents of the US in the Oval Office of the White House. It was a gift from Queen Victoria to President Rutherford in 1880 and was built from the English oak timbers of the British Arctic exploration ship.



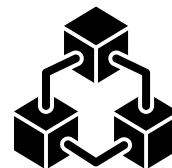
**Mount Rushmore** – is one of the most iconic images of America and an international tourist attraction in the state of South Dakota, US. It is centered on a sculpture of four American presidents which were carved into the face of the hill by G. Borglum (1927–1941). The sculpture features the 18 m heads of Presidents George Washington (1732–1799), Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) and Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865). The four presidents were chosen to represent the nation's birth, growth, development, and preservation.

(The Glossary is compiled by Vlad and Maiia)

## II. SCRIPTS AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS

### SCRIPT AS A SOURCE FOR TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

В скрипте встречаются диалоги, насыщенные специализированной лексикой из разных областей, например, из сферы криптографии. К таким текстам применяется технических перевод с использованием специальных словарей. Пометим данную лексику и ее перевод **зеленым цветом**.



At Home:

Ben and Abigail

(13:32 – 14:09)

ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
A: <i>Hand it over, Ben.</i>	Давай сюда пропуск, Бен.
B: <i>I need to see the Booth diary page.</i>	Мне надо посмотреть страницу дневника Бута.
A: <i>You saw the page yourself. There is no treasure map on it.</i>	Ты сам ее видел. На ней нет никакой карты сокровищ.
B: <i>No, it's a cipher leading to a map. Did anyone <b>spectral-image</b> the page?</i>	Нет, это шифр, ведущий к карте. Кто-нибудь делал <b>спектральный анализ</b> страницы?
A: <i>No need to. <b>The ink writing</b> on the page is <b>clearly visible</b>.</i>	В этом нет необходимости. Чернила на странице отчетливо видны.
B: <i>It could have been <b>erased or faded</b>. You're the director of <b>document conservation</b>. You know this.</i>	Надпись могла <b>потускнеть или стереться</b> . Ты директор Департамента <b>Консервации Документов</b> . Ты это сама знаешь.
A: <i>It's not up to me. It's not my department.</i>	Это не мое дело. И не мой департамент.
B: <i>That department reports to your department. Come on. Abigail, one look <b>under in for red</b>. You can have the Boston Tea Tables.</i>	Этот департамент подчиняется твоему департаменту. Давай. Разок <b>в инфракрасном</b> . Можешь забрать Бостонские Чайные Столы.
A: <i>Both of them?</i>	Оба?

(Deciphered and translated by Ann)

## SCRIPT AS A SOURCE FOR SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION

Простые полилоги, не насыщенные лингвострановедческой информацией, могут быть использованы для синхронного перевода с киноэкрана (*simultaneous interpretation*).



**In Buckingham Palace:**

**Ben, Abigail, Riley and the Guard**

**(27:46 – 30:01)**

**Abigail:** *Ben.*

**Ben:** *Abigail.*

**Riley:** *What's she doing here?*

**Ben:** *What're you doing here?*

**Abigail:** *Your dad called me. Said your next clue was here.*

**Riley:** *She's really there?*

**Abigail:** *Ben... I want to help.*

**Ben:** *That's very nice, but it's a bad time right now.*

**Abigail:** *A bad time, right now?*

**Ben:** *Yeah... You know?*

**Abigail:** *OK, I just flew all the way to London to offer my help.*

**Riley:** *Remember the plan.*

**Abigail:** *You don't need it.*

**Ben:** *You're the one making a scene.*

**Abigail:** *I'm not making a scene right now.*

**Riley:** *We want to make a scene.*

**Ben:** *Well then, fine! If that's what you want, let's have it out now!*

**Riley:** *So subtle.*

**Abigail:** *What are you doing Ben?*

**Ben:** *Let me guess? It's the wrong time. I's the wrong place. I'm wrong again! Wrong about us, wrong about Thomas Gates, wrong that you'd like the Chippendale chair!*



**Abigail:** *You're wrong to assume I'd like the chair.*

**Ben:** *You see? Everybody, listen to this. This is more interesting than that. She thinks that even when I'm right, I'm wrong! Isn't that right? Abigail, just because I answer a question quickly doesn't make it wrong.*

**Abigail:** *Not if the answer's something we need to figure out as a couple. That's what couples do!*

**Guard:** *Sir. You and your missis, take it outside.*

**Ben:** *Now look what you've done. You've brought the little bobbies down on us! You take the missis outside. But I'm staying right here.*

**Abigail:** *Ben!*

**Ben:** *Whee! Good afternoon, sir.*

**Guard:** *Hello. Been drinking, have you?*

**Ben:** *Just a nip. Popped down to the pub for a pint! Bit of all right! Going to arrest a man for that? Going to detain a blighter for enjoying his whiskey?*

**Guard:** *Enough.*

**Ben:** *Bangers and mash. Bubbles and squeak. Smoked eel pie.*

**Guard:** *Sir!*

**Ben:** *Haggis!*

**Guard:** *That's it! Dismount the banister!*

**Ben:** *There are coconuts on the pine! Better do not touch them! There are coconuts on the pine! But not a lot!*

**Riley:** *That was brilliant!*

(Deciphered by Maiia)

### FILM 3. MRS. DOUBTFIRE. МИССИСДАУТФАЙЕР



**Mrs. Doubtfire** is a brilliant American comedy-drama film directed by Chris Columbus. Robin Williams stars with Sallie Field, Pierce Brosnan and Harvey Fierstein. The film was



## I. GLOSSARY

### WORDS AND PHRASES

**Yikes!** Yikes – an interjection like *Wow* or *ahh*, used to express shock and alarm, often for humorous effect.

**911** – an emergency telephone number for the North American Numbering plan, one of eight N11 codes.

**ASPCA (American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)** – an organisation dedicated to preventing cruelty to animals, based in New York since its inception in 1866.

**ASAP**– a special acronym meaning *as soon as possible*, used in letters.

**A parakeet** – a small parrot with predominantly green plumage and a long tail.

**Eat one's heart out**– to feel jealousy, or another strong negative emotion.

**Julia Child** – an American cooking teacher, author, and television personality. She is recognised for bringing French cuisine to the



American public with her debut cookbook and her subsequent television programmes like *The French Chef*, premiered in 1963.



**Oprah Winfrey** – an American talk show host and a television producer. She is best known for *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, broadcast from Chicago, which was the highest-rated television

programme of its kind (1986 – 2011). She is the richest North America's first black multi-billionaire.

**Porky Pig** – an animated character in the Warner Bros. *Looney Tunes*, originally conceived as an innocent seven-year-old piglet. Porky's most distinctive trait is a severe stutter, for which he often compensates by replacing his words, so *What's going on?* might become *What's guh-guh-guh ...what's happening?*



**Adude** – a man.

**Record card(or report)** – a document which communicates a student's academic performance.

(The Glossary is compiled by Maiia and Kristina)

## II. SCRIPTS AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS

### THE OPENING SCENESSCRIPTANDEXERCISES



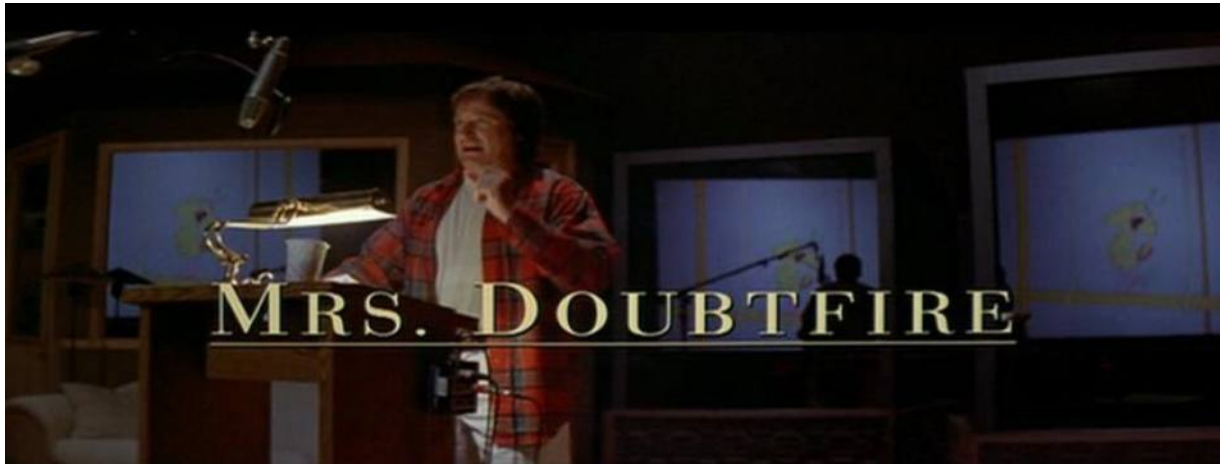
Далее приступаем к самой сложной работе над фильмом – к расшифровке аутентичного текста. Маркируем единицы синхронного ГЛОССАРИЯ фиолетовым цветом. Везде указываем название сцены и время по счетчику.



## 1. In the studio:

Daniel, doing the voices of the Cat and of the Parakeet, and Lou

(00:01 – 03:42)



*Daniel the Cat: Salutations, snack.*

*Daniel the Parakeet: Yikes! On second thought... Police! Civic authorities! ASPCA! ASAP! Murder! Betrayal! Kidnapped! No, bird napped!*

*Cat: A cup of garlic, a twist of parakeet. Eat your heart out, Julia Child.*

*Parakeet: Excuse me, but isn't it customary for the jailbird to get one telephone call?*

*Cat: In your case, I think not. Afternoon snacks have few civil liberties. But I'm not wholly without heart. How about a nice soothing cigarette?*

*Parakeet: Oh, I will not do this. I cannot! Oh, what a foul way for a bird to die! I don't want to get beak cancer. No! My lungs are blackened!*

*Lou: Here we go again. Cut, cut, cut! Roll it back. What are you doing? Daniel... That line is not in the script. Why did you add it?*

*Daniel: I wanted to comment on the situation.*

*Lou: What situation?*

*Daniel: Shoving a cigarette into Pudgie's mouth is morally irresponsible.*

*Lou: This is a cartoon, not a friggin' Oprah Winfrey Special.*

*Daniel: Lou, millions of kids see this cartoon. It's like telling them "Light up".*

*Lou: You can't put words in Pudgie's mouth if his mouth isn't moving.*

*Daniel: It's voice-over. An interior monologue. Maybe even the voice of God. Pudgie, don't smoke.*

**Lou:** Actors.

**Daniel:** What? Let's ask the technicians. Do you think it's morally right to promote smoking to the youth of America? They're biased. That's a mistrial.

**Lou:** This session costs the studio thousands. If you want a paycheck, stick to the script. If you want to play Gandhi, then do it on somebody else's time.

**Daniel:** Then I've got to do what I've got to do.

**Lou:** That's very funny. Where the hell are you goin'? If you leave, you're not comin' back in. I'm not takin' any crap from you, pal.

**Daniel:** Well, in the words of **Porky Pig**: Piss off, Lou.

## 2. In the street:

### Daniel and his children

(04:07 – 05:20)



**Elder sister:** So what about that history test?

**Brother:** Don't ask.

**Elder sister:** Did you have fun in school?

**Younger sister:** I painted a picture of a rainbow.

**Elder sister:** Dad?

**Younger sister:** Daddy! Daddy!

**Elder sister:** I thought you couldn't pick us up.

**Daniel:** Well, I got off early.

**Elder sister:** *You mean you got fired?*

**Daniel:** *No, I quit. For reasons of conscience.*

**Elder sister:** *Actors.*

**Daniel:** *Dude, congratulations. I have a surprise for you.*

**Brother:** *A stripper?*

**Daniel:** *Ooh, please!*

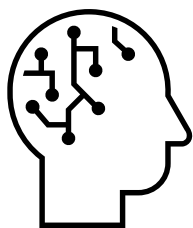
**Brother:** *Two strippers?*

**Daniel:** *Hoo-hah, boy! A party?*

**Brother:** *Yes!*

**Elder sister:** *No. No parties. Mom said you couldn't have one because of your report card.*

**Daniel:** *Mom's not gonna be home for another four hours, is she? Prepare yourself ... for the wild kingdom!*



### 3. Exercise for translation into English:

#### Scene1.

1. Привет, закуска. 2. Полиция, дружинники, спасите, помогите. 3. Предательство, убийство, меня похитили. 4. Плакали мои перышки. 5. Попугайчик с чесночком – настоящий деликатес, на зависть самой Джулии Чайлд. 6. У закуски очень мало гражданских прав. 7. Но я не такой бессердечный. 8. У меня будет рак клюва. 9. Нет, мои легкие почернели. 10. Отмотайте назад. 11. Мне показалось, что нужно прокомментировать ситуацию. 12. Это тебе не слезливое ток-шоу Опры Уинфри. 13. Пусть это будет его внутренним монологом или голосом господним. 14. Они предвзяты, так не честно. 15. Если будешь изображать из себя Ганди, делай это за счет времени кого-то другого.

**Scene2.** 1. Я думала, ты не сможешь заехать за нами. 2. Уволился сам по убеждениям совести. 3. Мама тебе запретила из-за оценок. 4. Готовьтесь, что сейчас окажетесь в диких джунглях.

(Deciphered and translated  
by Maiia and Kristina)



#### 4. Interview with the court liaison officer:

Daniel and Mrs. Sellner

(18:35 – 20:20)

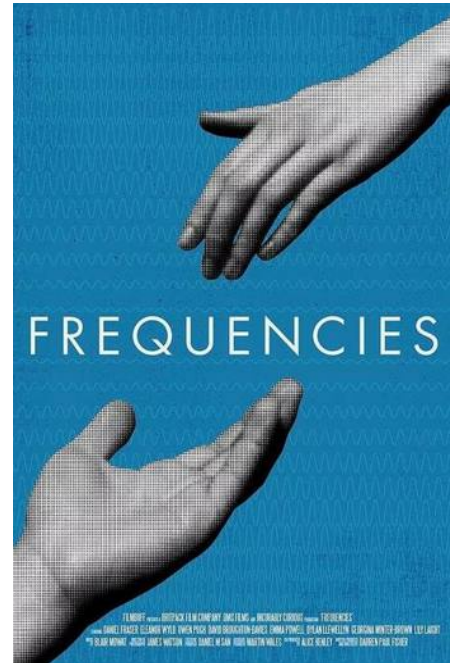
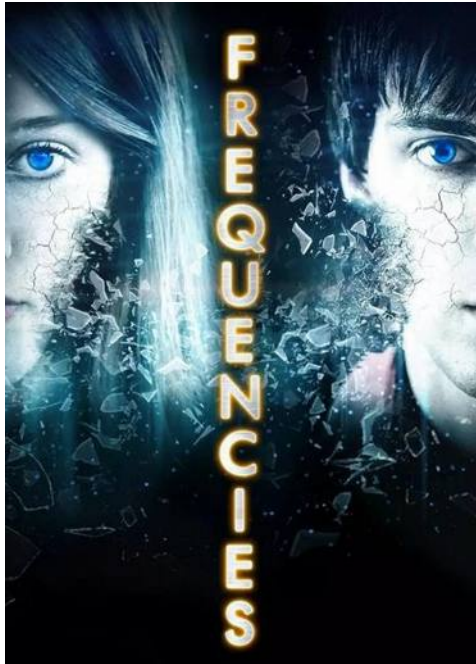


ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
<i>S: As your court liaison, I will be looking at two things. Your living environment...</i>	По поручению суда я буду смотреть на две вещи: то, где вы живете...
<i>D: It's more like a habitat, really.</i>	Вернее, обитаю.
<i>S: And I will be coming by on Monday and Friday evenings to inspect it.</i>	...и еще я буду навещать вас вечером по понедельникам и пятницам
<i>D: Well, I'll put on a chicken.</i>	Зажарю вам цыпленка.
<i>S: And there's always the job issue. This is the nearest employment office. I took the liberty of making an appointment for you.</i>	И, разумеется, вы должны найти работу. Вот адрес ближайшей биржи труда. Я вас записала.
<i>D: Thank you.</i>	Спасибо.
<i>S: By the way, do you have any special skills?</i>	Кстати, у вас есть какие-то особые навыки?
<i>D: Oh, yes. I do. I do voices.</i>	Да, я пародист.
<i>CLO: What do you mean, you do voices?</i>	В каком смысле?
<i>D: Well, I do voices. Yes! You're looking for intelligent life. Oops,</i>	Ну, пародист. Да! Мы пришли на эту планету в поисках разума. Упс,

<p><i>mistake! Happy to be in America. Don't ask for a green card. I want you in the worst way. This is certainly a rough meeting. It's not going very well for me. Hey, boss, give her a chance. She's gonna loosen up any moment. Look at me, Money Penny. I want to undo that bow and get to know you. I'm crazy to make a deal with you! Nancy and I are still looking for the other half of my head. They're doin' it! I'm sittin' on a gold mine! Don't make me smack you, sweetheart. Fiiigarrro! I do a great impression of a hot dog.</i></p>	<p>ошибочка вышла. Я счастлив, что я в Америке. Не просите грин кард. Сейчас я тебя так разделаю! Здесь какая-то разборка, мне как-то не по себе. Эй, босс, полегче с ней, ни то она сейчас обделается. Посмотри на меня, Манипенни. Так и хочется сорвать бабочку и познать тебя. Я просто сошел сума, заключив с тобой эту сделку! Мы с Нэнси до сих пор ищем вторую половину моей головы. Все, они согласились. Я сижу на золотой жиле. Если будешь доставать меня, дорогая, я дам тебе в нос. Фиигарро... Я классно изображаю хот дог!</p>
<p><b>S:</b><i>Mr. Hillard, do you consider yourself humorous?</i></p>	<p>Мистер Хиллард, по-вашему это смешно?</p>
<p><b>D:</b><i>I used to. There was a time when I found myself funny. But today you have proved me wrong. Thank you. Listen, bottom line. I need to be with my children, and I'll do anything to do that. You just tell me what to do.</i></p>	<p>Я думал так до этого момента. Но вы показали, насколько я заблуждаюсь. Большое вам спасибо. Я должен быть со своими детьми и ради этого я готов пойти на все. Только скажите, что делать.</p>

(Deciphered and translated  
by Maiia and Ann)

## FILM4. FREQUENCES. ЧАСТОТЫ



События фильма «Частоты» даны в интерпретациях (viewpoints) трех главных героев, которыми являются Мари Кюри Форчен, Исаак Ньютон Меджли и Теодор Адорно Штраусс. Все они носят говорящие имена и аллюзивно названы в честь известных ученых-изобретателей, философов или музыкантов. Для понимания исторических связей мы создаем специальный ГЛОССАРИЙ Исторических Личностей.

### I. GLOSSARY: HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES

#### SCIENTISTS AND INVENTORS

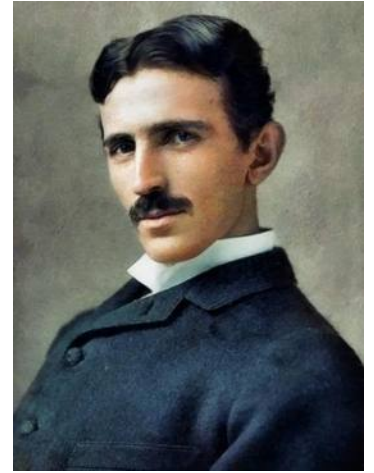


**Isaac Newton** –an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author, widely recognised as one of the most influential scientists of all time and as a key figure in the scientific revolution. His book *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*), first published in 1687, laid the foundations of classical mechanics. In *Principia* Newton formulated the laws



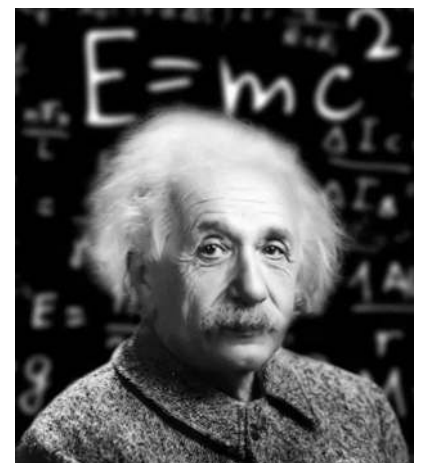
of motion and universal gravitation that formed the dominant scientific viewpoint until it was superseded by the theory of relativity. Newton also made seminal contributions to optics, and shares credit with Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz for developing the infinitesimal calculus.

**Nikola Tesla** – a Serbian-American inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer and futurist who is best known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current electricity supply system. Tesla studied engineering and physics in the 1870s without receiving a degree, and gained practical experience in the early 1880s working in telephony and the new electric power industry. He emigrated in 1884 to the United States. Tesla set up laboratories and companies in New York to develop a range of electrical and mechanical devices.



**Marie Curie** – a Polish physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was born in Warsaw and studied at Warsaw's Flying University. She was the first person and the only woman to win the Nobel Prize twice, and the only person to win the Nobel Prize in two different scientific fields. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris, and in 1995 was entombed in the Panthéon in Paris.

**Albert Einstein**—a German-born theoretical physicist, who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics. His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. He is famous for his mass-energy equivalence formula, i.e. “the world’s most famous equation”. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics.





**Thomas Edison** – an American inventor and businessman who has been described as America's greatest inventor. He developed many devices in fields such as electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures. These inventions, which include the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and the

long-lasting, practical electric light bulb, have had a widespread impact on the modern industrialized world.

## MUSICIANS AND PHILISOPHERS

**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** –a prolific and influential composer of the Classical period. Born in Salzburg, Mozart showed prodigious ability from his earliest childhood. Already competent on keyboard and violin, he composed from the age of five and performed before European royalty. At 17, Mozart was engaged as a musician at the Salzburg court but grew restless and travelled in search of a better position. During his final years in Vienna, he composed many of his best-known symphonies, concertos, and operas, and portions of the Requiem, which was largely unfinished at the time of his early death at the age of 37. He composed more than 600 works, many of which are acknowledged as pinnacles of symphonic, chamber, operatic, and choral music. He is considered among the greatest classical composers of all time.



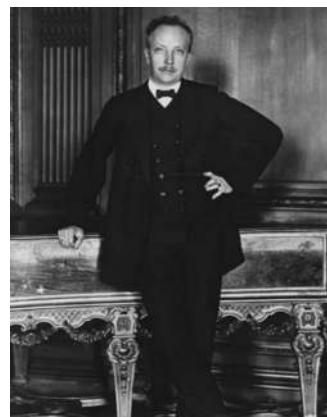
**Theodor-Adorno Strauss** – an allegorical name which is, apparently, made up of two names of real people: **Theodor Adorno** – a famous German philosopher, composer, psychologist and musicologist. He was a leading member of the Frankfurt School of critical theory. He is regarded



as one of the 20th century's foremost thinkers on aesthetics and philosophy, as well as one of its preeminent essayists.

As a critic of both fascism and the culture industry, his writings (*Dialectic of Enlightenment*, 1947; *Minima Moralia*, 1951; *Negative Dialectics*, 1966) strongly influenced the European New Left.

**Richard Georg Strauss** – a German composer, conductor, pianist, and violinist. Considered a leading composer of the late Romantic and early modern eras, he has been described as a successor of Richard Wagner and Franz Liszt. Along with Gustav Mahler, he represents the late German Romanticism.



(The Glossary is compiled by Barbara)

## II. SCRIPTS AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS

Далее приступаем к самой сложной работе над фильмом – к расшифровке аутентичного текста. Указываем название сцены и время по счетчику.

### VIEWPOINT 1. MARIE CURIE FORTUNE



On a date: Marie and Zach

(21:34 – 26:47)

ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
<b>Z:</b> <i>I know we can't be together, but I... I need to tell you: I love you. I know you probably don't love me but I just hope you like me, you know.</i>	Я знаю, мы не можем быть вместе, но я... я должен сказать одну вещь: я люблю тебя. Я знаю, что ты, скорее всего, не любишь меня, но я надеюсь, что я хотя бы тебе нравлюсь, знаешь.
<b>M:</b> <i>Serious question?</i>	Ты серьёзно?
<b>Z:</b> <i>Yes.</i>	Да.
<b>M:</b> <i>No.</i>	Нет.
<b>Z:</b> <i>W-what about our meetings?</i>	А... как же наши встречи?



<i>M: Data collection.</i>	Сбор данных.
<i>Z: Just data collection?</i>	Просто сбор данных?
<i>M: No. I was also experimenting flirting. And now I've stopped.</i>	Нет. Я еще пробовала флиртовать. А теперь перестала.
<i>Z: You really don't feel anything for me?</i>	Ты правда ничего не чувствуешь ко мне?
<i>M: I don't think you understand, Zack. I don't feel. No one wants to understand. I know what they call me: a machine. And they're right. I do not love my family. I experience no joy. If you ever see me smile, frown, laugh or cry – I'm pretending. Waiting for it to become real. But it never will. It's the side-effect.</i>	Ты, видимо, не понимаешь, Зак. Я ничего не чувствую. Никто не хочет этого понять. Я знаю, как меня называют. Машина. И они правы. Я не люблю свою семью. Мне не дано чувство радости. Если ты хоть раз видел, как я улыбаюсь, хмурюсь, смеюсь или плачу – я притворялась. Я ждала, когда это станет реальностью. Но подобное никогда не произойдет. Это побочный эффект.
<i>Z: Side effects. Of course.</i>	Побочные эффекты. Конечно.
<i>M: The two of us are just not destined to be together.</i>	Нам не суждено быть вместе.
<i>Z: Well, look at that. One minute. Looks like I'm leaving quite on time.</i>	Ты посмотри! Уже минута. Кажется, я ухожу очень вовремя.

## VIEWPOINT 2. ISAAC NEWTON MEDGELEY

### The defence of the project on irony:

2



Zach and members of the commission board (MCB)

(39:55 – 41:38)

<i>ENGLISH</i>	<i>RUSSIAN</i>
<i>Z:Irony. The indirect presentation of a contradiction between an action or expression and the context in which it occurs. Ironic particle. The physical manifestation of irony, existing in every atom in the Universe. But my preliminary research suggests that the ironic particles are only activated by the brain when we</i>	Ирония. Непрямое указание на противоречие между действием или выражением и ситуацией, в контексте которой все происходит. Частицы иронии – это физическое проявление иронии, существующее в каждом атоме Вселенной. Но мое предварительное исследование

<i>want something and so forming a desire shade. But only by a certain type of person.</i>	предполагает, что частицы иронии активируются мозгом только тогда, когда мы что-то хотим, и таким образом формируют «тень желания». Однако, на это способен мозг только одного типа людей.
<b>MCB 1:</b> <i>A low-frequency person.</i>	Низкочастотных людей.
<b>Z:</b> <i>Yes! My research indicates that only they are susceptible to irony.</i>	Да! Мое исследование показывает, что только они наиболее восприимчивы к иронии.
<b>MCB 2:</b> <i>Is it not irony in the eye of the beholder?</i>	Разве не бытует мнение, что ирония – в глазах смотрящего?
<b>Z:</b> <i>Yes, but the beholder is the individual involved, hence the desire chain. In everyday terms it is why they never get what they really want. But my hypothesis and the purpose of the research grant I'm hoping you'll give me is that it is possible to reverse this effect. The mental changes the physical. It's all about patterns. The first stage is to want something, recognise the potential irony and then to change your desire chain...</i>	Да, но смотрящий – это конкретный человек, из-за этого и возникает определенная цепочка желаний. Если говорить простым языком, то именно по причине иронии низкочастотные люди никогда не получают то, чего они на самом деле хотят. Но моя гипотеза и цель получения гранта, который, я надеюсь, вы мне дадите, заключается в том, что существует возможность обратить этот эффект. Психология изменяет физиологию. Всё завязано на определенной модели поведения. Первая стадия – возжелать что-либо, затем осознать заложенную в этом желании иронию, а затем и изменить свою цепочку желаний...
<b>MCB 2:</b> <i>Sorry to interrupt, but that sounds suspiciously like you're trying to fool fate. And I just don't think that's possible.</i>	Прошу прощения, что перебиваю, но все это подозрительно похоже на то, что Вы пытаетесь обмануть судьбу. Лично я не верю, что такое возможно.
<b>Z:</b> <i>Well... I do, sir.</i>	Что же... А я верю.

## VIEWPOINT 3. THEODOR ADORNO STRAUSS



3 

At home: Theo and Mr. Anderson

(1:37:56 – 1:39:55)

ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
<i>A: If it is real then it assumes that we are simply complex machines. That we may not have a soul, certainly not any free will.</i>	Если это правда, то мы все – просто сложные машины. Что у нас не может быть души, что уж говорить о свободе воли.
<i>T: I'm sorry, are they important?</i>	Прошу прощения, но разве они реально важны?
<i>A: Okay. I'll go along with it for now. Though if this is real, you'll be able to tell me what is going to happen next, won't you? Just the next five minutes.</i>	Хорошо. Соглашусь. Однако, если это правда, то ты сможешь предсказать, что вскоре произойдёт, разве нет? Скажем, в следующие пять минут.
<i>T: In about five seconds Nikola Tesla is going to come over. And in thirty-one second Zack is gonna cross the room. And in precisely two minutes the fire alarm is gonna sound.</i>	Через пять секунд зайдет Никола Тесла. Через тридцать одну секунду Зак пересечет комнату. А ровно через две минуты зазвонит пожарная сигнализация.
<i>A: Two minutes. No alarm. Two minutes and five seconds.</i>	Две минуты и никакой сигнализации. Две минуты и пять секунд.
<i>T: I told you, it is not perfected yet.</i>	Я говорил, система еще не отлажена.
<i>A: You almost had me. I have a sense of humor like everyone else but I'm disappointed that you've decided to play games rather than take this fare seriously.</i>	Ты почти убедил меня. Я, как и все люди, обладаю чувством юмора, но ты разочаровал меня тем, что вместо серьезного дела, ты решил играть в игры.
<i>T: It's not a game...</i>	Но это не игра...

((Deciphered and translated  
by Barbara)

## 5. SERIES FRIENDS. Сериал «Друзья»

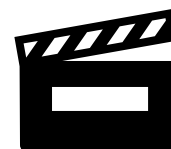


Смотреть сериал удобнее с синхронным мини-словариком, в который отбираются сложные слова и разговорные клише, представляющие интерес как на английском языке, так и в русском переводе. В отдельных случаях составляются синхронные словари-справочники, где переводится специальная лексика или дается толкование лингвострановедческих реалий.

### MINI -VOCABULARIES

#### Season2, series 10, episode 1

<https://druzya.online/episodes/2-sezon-10-seria02/>



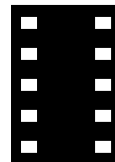
1. *Just slow down!* – Просто притормози!
2. *Sold out* – распроданы.
3. *Although you know what?* – Хотя, знаешь что?
4. *Royal subjects* – королевские подданные.
5. *Mindless adolescent direction* – бессмысленная подростковая режиссура.
6. *Disturbingly* – настораживающе.
7. *Unskilled* – неумелое.
8. *Portrayal* – изображение.
9. *I haven't gotten anywhere.* – Я так ничего и не добился.
10. *Paying your dues* – выплачивая свои долги.
11. *It's not worth it.* – Это того не стоит.



12. *I quit.* – Я выхожу из игры.
13. *Wait a minute.* – Погоди-ка.
14. *Change your mind.* – Измени свое мнение.
15. *Mediocre* – посредственный.

### Season 8, series 7, episode 2

<https://druzya.online/episodes/8-sezon-7-seria02/>



1. *Perfect crime* – идеальное преступление.
2. *Take lunch break* – обедать.
3. *Work up an appetite* – нагулять аппетит.
4. *What's going on?* – Что здесь происходит?
5. *Maid* – горничная.
6. *Let this go!* – Да забудь!
7. *Jury* – присяжные.
8. *The same way* – тоже самое.
9. *Catch sb's look* – ловить чей-то взгляд.
10. *Get your point* – принять твою точку зрения.
11. *Undo buttons* – расстегнуть пуговицы.
12. *I figure.* – Я полагаю.
13. *I quit.* – С меня довольно.
14. *Attracted to sb* – влюбляться в кого-то.
15. *Sounds about right.* – Похоже на правду.

## REFERENCE VOCABULARIES

### Season 3, series 12

<https://druzya.online/episodes/3-sezon-12-seria02/>



1. *Audition* – кастинг, прослушивание.
2. *A Tale of Two Cities* – роман Ч. Диккенса «Повесть о двух городах».
3. *New York, New York* – известная песня Франка Синатры и Тони Беннета.
4. *I Left my Heart in San-Francisco* – известная песня Ф. Синатры и Т. Беннета.

5. *Cliffs Notes* – книжная учебная серия, в которых дается комментарий или синопсис литературных произведений или сложных тем. Данная компания также известна как *Abridgements*(краткое изложение, сокращения).
6. *Pick a pocket* – воровать, быть вором-карманником.
7. *Lovely* – красивый, прекрасный, превосходный.
8. *Callback* – перезвонить кому-либо, например, после собеседования.
9. *A dancing part*– часть выступления, в которой персонаж танцует.
10. *Background* – прошлый опыт.
11. *A piece of cake*. – Это очень легко.
12. *Resume* – характеристика, резюме.
13. *The audition is off*. – Прослушивание отменено.
14. *Twyla Tharp & American Ballet Theatre* – известные танцевальные студии США.
15. *The Zoom* – американская телепрограмма 1970'х годов о талантливых детях.

(The Vocabularies are prepared by Sofie)

## FINAL CONCLUSION

**Наш проект о современном кино подошел к концу. Надеемся, он был всем полезен. Мы узнали несколько хороших фильмов, а главное, разработали свой собственный лингвострановедческий справочник-путеводитель. И все это – на английском языке.**

**До новых встреч!**